Skudo Product Guide

HT, MT and LT Mat Systems

November 2012

Skudo USA Inc I 3575 Haven Ave, Menlo Park CA 94025
info@skudousa.com I www.skudousa.com

Introduction

Skudo is a global speciality manufacturer of temporary surface protection systems developed for the ever changing demands of the construction industry.

Skudo's innovations protect a variety of flooring surfaces during construction, with the most demand being in protection of concrete.

This manual serves to prepare the user of Skudo's Patent Pending **HT** (Heavy Traffic), **MT** (Medium Traffic) and **LT** (Light Traffic) **Mat** systems. It contains all aspects of product knowledge including:

- Product education
- Project assessment
- Application techniques
- Product limitations
- Removal and disposal

Table of Contents

1 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION
Overview 4
Benefits 5

2 SUBSTRATE ASSESSMENT
Suitable Substrates 6
Unsuitable Substrates 7
Concrete 8-9
pH Check 9
Raw Concrete, Natural Stone & Hardwood 10
Linoleum & Vinyl 11

3 JOB ASSESSMENT
Product Selection 12-13

4 APPLICATION
Application Techniques 14-15
Application Tools 16
Application Time 16
Application Preparation 17
Application Process 18-20
Application Musts 21
Application Tips 22
Application Spread Rates 22

5 REPAIR/MAINTENANCE
Repairing 23
Maintenance 24
Additional Protection 24

6 REMOVAL
Removal Process 26
Removal Rates 26

7 LIMITATIONS
Product Limitations 27-28

8 DISCLAIMER
Skudo USA Disclaimer 29

9 INDEX
Index 30

1 Product Description

What is the Skudo Mat system?

The Skudo Mat system is a revolutionary, patent pending, two-part system specifically developed for the temporary protection of surfaces during construction.

Its design is made up of a liquid water-based ***"Base Coat"***, and pre-treated polyester fabric ***"Mat"***. The two are combined to create a very strong yet simple system to combat the abuses a surface endures during construction.

The Skudo Mat comes in three grades, or strengths:

HT - Heavy Traffic

MT - Medium Traffic

LT - Light Traffic

The Skudo Mat System is used wherever there is a need to protect the surface from damage than can be caused by workers, equipment, materials and the elements.

Skudo's three Mat grades (HT, MT, LT) offer varying levels of protection against:

- Machinery
- Scaffolding
- Foot traffic
- Impact
- UV and rain
- Shoring
- Paint
- Spills and stains
- Dirt, grit, grime
- Mold and bacteria
- Plasters, cements, etc.
- Fire and sparks

Skudo Mats are used both exterior and interior in:

- Commercial Construction
- Residential Construction
- Remodel / Renovation
- Marine Construction / Storage
- Event Management

Benefits

Superior Surface Protection

The Skudo Mat system creates a physical skin-like barrier that adheres to the substrate. Skudo will not move with wind and traffic and does not allow foreign materials to get between it and the substrate it's protecting.

In addition to superior surface protection, Skudo's Mat system has many other benefits including:

Safer Workplace -

The Skudo Mat creates a very safe working environment by providing the **highest slip rating** in both wet and dry conditions.

There are **no tripping hazards** with Skudo since the Mat rows are virtually seamless and since it neutralizes the differing substrates into one universal surface.

Planet Friendly -

Skudo Mats are made from post consumer recycled plastic, and can therefore provide LEED credits to your job. Skudo also creates less waste than other surface protection methods.

Signage -

The Skudo Mat creates a "blank canvas" over the floor that can also be used for **safety signage** or advertising for the project's duration.

Some additional benefits include:

- Spark and grinder protection
- Anti static barrier
- Acoustic barrier
- Thermal break barrier
- UV fade protection
- Cleans the surface when peeled up
- Waterproofing protection (with additional Top Coat)
- Fire protection (with the HT Mat or with additional FR Top Coat on MT)

2 Substrate Assessment

Suitable Substrates

The Skudo Mat system is suitable for a variety of substrates, including:

- Sealed or polished concrete
- Cured concrete (7+ days)
- Grouted and sealed natural stones (includes filled travertine)
- Marble
- Terrazzo
- Porcelain and ceramic tiles
- Granite
- Sealed hardwood
- Cured fiberglass
- Most primed metals
- Most hard sealed surfaces

Always test Skudo to specific job site conditions:

Testing prior to application is critical for complete compatibility even on substrates listed above. Some substrates perform differently due to a range of factors, and it is important to test the surface every time. Skudo will not be liable for failures due to incompatibility. A simple on-site spot test can be done to check suitability.

Unsuitable Substrates

The Skudo Mat system is not suitable for certain substrates, including but not limited to:

- Transparent substrates where UV can affect the Base Coat, i.e. a glass covered side
- Most linoleums and vinyls, due to pH
- Substrates that need to breath
- Fibrous materials such as carpet, fabric or felt
- Unfilled travertine
- Rubber surfaces
- Pavers
- Uncured substrates with sealers, coatings, gel coats, epoxies etc.
- Areas where liquid ponding will occur for an extended length of time
- Solvent spillage areas
- Unsealed hardwood
- High pH substrates not neutralized e.g. prior to a 7 day cure of fresh concrete

If there is some doubt regarding the substrate to which you wish to apply the Skudo Mat system, please contact your Skudo representative for more information.

Spot test procedure

Apply the Skudo Base Coat with a brush or roller to a sample test area of approximately 12 square inches. Dry time will vary between 10 to 30 minutes depending on airflow, temperature, humidity and sunlight exposure. Once the Skudo Base Coat is completely dry, peel it up. Inspect the surface for:

- Peel-ability
- Discoloration or staining
- Unusual residues

Concrete

Skudo HT and MT Mats work very well as a temporary protection solution for concrete, including raw concrete, decorative concrete or concrete that either has been or will be polished.

Concrete Age & Moisture Content

Because the Skudo HT Mat provides such heavy surface protection, is also can lock in moisture. For this reason, HT Mat is not recommended if the substrate needs to breathe (as is the case for concrete needing to dry out completely before another substrate is applied on top). This is assuming that standard practices such as a vapor barrier under the slab has been installed. The MT Mat can be used on concrete and patched if required (see Repair/Maintenance section).

HT MAT ON COMMERCIAL SITE

New Concrete

Skudo HT Mat can be laid on concrete after 7 or more days of curing. Skudo HT and MT Mats can **aid in achieving an even cure** by uniformly covering the surface and dispersing the moisture. HT locks in moisture more so than MT, and as such is even more effective in aiding the cure process. Skudo can then be left on the concrete to protect it during the next phases of construction.

AFTER 7 DAYS OF CURING

pH Check

New concrete has a very high pH (very alkaline) and will affect the integrity of the Skudo Base Coat and possibly make it sticky. The pH of each concrete mix is different and many variables can affect the pH, such as:

- Concrete mineral blends
- Environmental conditions
- Cement / Water ratios
- Added chemicals
- Finishing processes
- Post pour admixes
- Plasticizers

We recommend a pH check prior to application of our system on fresh concrete. Ensure that the pH of the concrete's surface is no higher than 10.0. There are many simple testing kits on the market that can test the Alkalinity in the concrete. Please be sure to follow the manufacturer's directions.

pH test kit

With old or 28+ day cured concrete there is generally no concern unless residues are still present. Therefore, it is always a good idea to do a cleansing wash.

Spot trial dry and peel also has merits.

Contact your Skudo representative to learn more.

Skudo Protecting Concrete

Raw Concrete, Natural Stone & Hardwood

Has the substrate been sealed?

Hardwood, natural stone and some raw concretes always require sealing before applying Skudo. Pre-sealing is the responsibility of the contractors, and is to be completed and dried before Skudo is laid.

Pre-Seal

The importance of a pre-seal or sealer in natural stones is to block the absorption of liquids from the Base Coat into the face of the stones, thus creating a possible staining effect.

Hardwood of any type carries the same issues, combined with a "*locking in*" effect due to expanding of the grain and pores with the moisture content of the Base Coat then shrinking back and grabbing the film.

Always use the Skudo system on finished, sealed hardwood.

Type of sealer

Consider the type of sealer used on the substrate with attention to the technical specifications. Skudo always recommends that a sample spot test is done prior to any large work being carried out by applying a small quantity of the Base Coat to a sample of the substrate. Peel and assess the results once dry.

In some cases lab tests may be necessary to assist in compatibility. It is **very** important to ensure that the sealer used is completely dry and cured as to their manufacturing specifications since some sealers can continue to expel solvents and moisture during their curing process - potentially contaminating the Skudo system and affecting its peelability.

What about moisture?

Some stones are especially intolerant to moisture, which can affect the look of the surface (such as limestone). As the Skudo Base Coat is water based, moisture will be expelled during the drying process - up into the Skudo Mat and down into the surface. This is a very important issue and should not be ignored.

The choice of Skudo Mat will affect the amount of moisture that is able to be transmitted through the system. As the HT Mat is designed to protect the substrate from spills on the surface, this will also inhibit moisture going up through the system.

If in doubt, it is recommended that a moisture test be undertaken to assess the suitability of application. A recommended maximum level is 12-15% moisture content.

Linoleum & Vinyl

Linoleum and vinyl require careful consideration for protection with Skudo.
The impervious, smooth surface suggests excellent performance for the Skudo coating. However some linoleums and vinyls are manufactured using complex combinations of petroleum based materials that do not work as well with the Skudo Base Coat.

Skudo generally does not recommend application on linoleum or vinyl unless internally checked and approved.

Additional Notes

Other Substrates Needing Spot Testing

- Old floor materials
- Hardwood floors
- Primed Steel
- Wax based coatings
- Raw Materials

Look for Existing Damage

It is worthwhile to do a thorough inspection of the application area to check for any prior damage including scratches, marks, dents or stains.

It is essential that you refer to your Skudo representative whenever in doubt. Skudo will not be responsible for any issues arising from compatibility problems between the coating and substrate unless otherwise stated within this Manual or by your Skudo representative.

3 Job Assessment

Product Selection

Recommending the Skudo Mat that's right for the job – HT, MT, or LT

There are three grades of Skudo Mat, each sold separately: HT, (Heavy Traffic), MT (Medium Traffic) and LT (Light Traffic).

While the three grades share many common attributes, it is up to the Skudo representative to work with the customer to identify the best Mat type for each job. The Skudo rep should seek a detailed description of the environment in which Skudo will be used and provide the customer with the capabilities and limitation of the three Mat types.

The following are important considerations when assessing which Skudo Mat will be appropriate for a given job.

1. Expected Construction Traffic

- Skudo's HT Mat can handle machinery such as forklifts or man lifts. However if MT Mat is applied, or machinery is large in size or frequency of use is high, we recommend additional protection in the form of physical sheeting or boarding on top of the Mats in high trafficked areas. That said, MT could handle infrequent use of lighter machinery.
- Scaffolding – HT and MT Mat can both handle scaffolding on top. LT Mat is not recommended for projects involving scaffolding.

2. Duration of Use

The duration of protection provided by Skudo Mats is driven in part by the level of construction traffic involved. In general, the Mats can be expected to perform as follows:

HT Mat – 12 months interior, 9 months exterior

MT Mat – 9 months interior, 6 months exterior

LT Mat – 6 months interior only

3. Interior or Exterior projects:

LT is not recommended for outdoor projects because it does not provide sufficient UV protection for the Skudo Base Coat. The LT Mat is for interior application only to protect from foot traffic, carts, trolleys and wheel barrows. HT and MT are suitable for both interior and exterior applications.

4. Water and spill resistance:

HT offers the highest water and spill resistance of the three products. Spills sit on top of the HT Mat giving workers time to mop them up. MT offers moderate water and spill resistance and LT the least of the three.

Light Machinery

Skudo Mat	HT Mat	MT Mat	LT Mat
Use of Machinery	Light Machinery OK	Infrequent use of Light	No
Water and Spill Resistance	Best	Moderate	Least
Mold Resistance	Yes	Yes	No
Scaffolding	Yes	Yes	No
Breathability	Least	Moderate	Best
Flame Resistance	Yes	No	No
Exterior Duration of Use	9 months	6 months	N/A
Interior Duration of Use	12 months	9 months	6 months

4 Application

Application Techniques

Base Coat Application Techniques
There are three main methods to apply the Skudo Base Coat:

1. Manually with a paint roller

- Using a 18" roller is most efficient
- Nap cover of 1/2" or 3/8"

2. An airless sprayer with a pressure roller attachment

3. An airless sprayer with a gun attachment

- Model: Graco 395 ultra or higher (Larger units allow faster application through an increase in pump pressure, bigger Tip Sizes and multiple guns.)
- Tip Size: 523"
- Roller Attachment: Pressure Roller Kit (A 20" extension pole can save a lot of backache)

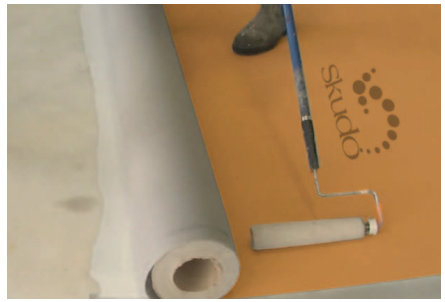
Each of these methods has their own merits:

- Both the manual & pressure roller apply the Base Coat over the surface & give the applicator the flexibility to move excess Base Coat around. Generally these methods are preferred.
- The airless gun attachment allows a much faster application for large areas. This method forces the Base Coat into the surface and allows for possible overspray on the surrounding area. Care must be taking for applying the correct Base Coat thickness (8 mils wet). Safety practices need to be followed, including ventilation, breathing apparatus for enclosed spaces, safety clothing, glasses, gloves etc.

Remember to follow the instructions within the manual for responsible application. Clean the device out thoroughly in warm soapy water immediately after use (including the filter). Ensure the washout will not enter storm drains or other fresh water run-offs.

To Press the Mat into the Base Coat:

Also needed is a blank roller and sleeve of moderate width to forcefully press down the fabric into the wet Base Coat (ensure it has a strong handle to take the downward pressure over the entire job).



Application Tools

Preparation

Broom

Squeegee

Blower

Application

Roller

Sprayer

Pressure Roller

Extension Pole

Spray Gun

Cutter

Clean up

Fans

Bollard

Rags

Buckets

Application Time

The time taken to apply the Skudo System will depend upon a number of factors, including surface type, space available, application method and the crew experience.

Below are some application times from previous jobs by several contractors:

- 11,000 sf of HT Mat: 2 worker crew = 1 day
- 90,000 sf of HT Mat: 2 x two man crews = 3 days

Both of these were relatively open spaces - the more walls and extrusions from the surface the longer the application time.

Application Preparation

Skudo is a simple and easy to apply system comprised of two products.

(1) The liquid component is a one part, water-based liquid **"Base Coat"**
(2) The pre-treated **"HT, MT or LT Mat"** developed by Skudo.

Before applying the Skudo system:

- Ensure Skudo is suitable for the substrate on which it will be applied (See Chapter 2 - Substrate Assessment)
- Do not apply the system externally if rain is likely within 6 hours.
- Do not apply Skudo when the surrounding air temperature is below 40 degrees F.
- Do not apply Skudo to a surface over 105 degrees F, as the Base Coat will dry too quickly to adhere to the Mat properly.
- Ensure good ventilation.
- Clear the area of any traffic and cordon off the area for at least 3 hours to allow Skudo to fully dry (HT will take longer to dry, but it will be able to take foot traffic after 3 hours and machines the next day).
- Ensure the area is clean and free from any prior coatings and any foreign materials that will contaminate or compromise the Base Coat, such as:
  - Dirt
  - Heavy grout residue
  - Residual water
  - Chemicals
  - Metal filings, nails and screws
  - Uncured sealers, primers, urethanes
  - Any prior coatings and any foreign materials that will contaminate or compromise the Base Coat.

Ensure the pH is below 10.0 (Refer to concrete section).

Once you have the correct materials and you are using the system according to its specification boundaries, you are ready to start application.

Application Process

Once you are satisfied with the preparation, the application can now begin:

You will notice a raw, uncoated edge on the HT & MT Mats. This is for your overlap joins.

Step 1: Start with the overlap edge of the Skudo Mat facing into the area to be covered. Roll the Mat out 3 to 4 feet, aligning the Mat against the edge of the wall to ensure a straight roll out.

Step 1

Step 2: While maintaining the position of the main Skudo Mat roll, lift up the rolled out section away from the wall's edge, allowing you to begin applying the Base Coat.

Step 2

Step 3: Beginning at the wall's edge, start applying the Base Coat directly onto the substrate in a consistent coat to a thickness of **8 Mils wet**, by roller or spray. Apply it as wide as the Skudo Mat roll and bring it 2 to 3 feet out from the wall.

Step 3

Step 4: Lay the rolled out section of Skudo Mat onto the wet Base Coat and press it in immediately, using a dry roller. It is critical that the Mat is uniformly pressed into the Base Coat immediately after application of the Base Coat.

Step 4

Step 5: Once the first Mat section is pressed into the Base Coat, roll back the main Skudo Mat roll until you have a small amount of the existing Base Coat exposed.

Step 5

Step 6: Start the Base Coat application again beginning on the exposed section from the first application and extending out 2 to 3 feet. Press the Skudo Mat in as you go. Best practice is to work in pairs - one applying the Base Coat along the exact width of the Mat and the other pressing in the Mat directly following. ***Failure to do this may result in a poor bond and subsequent disconnect of the Mat and Base Coat on removal.***

Step 6a

Step 6b

Step 7: If needed at the end of the area, simply cut the Skudo Mat with a blade or use scissors.

Step 7

Step 8: Next, move the whole Skudo Mat roll to the starting end and place the Mat as per **Step 1**. Using the uncoated edge of the first pass as a parallel guide, overlap the roll so that the uncoated edge is covered. Roll out a small section of Mat for alignment to ensure that the next section will be straight and will not drift off this line further down the area of application.

Step 8a

Step 8b

Step 9: Apply the Base Coat up to the edge of the previous section, taking care **not** to cover the untreated overlap edge.

Step 10: Once the whole area has been completed, go back and apply a coating of a high strength spray adhesive along the uncoated overlap section. Alternatively you can apply a bead of silicon caulking. Ensure to press the Mat down with a dry roller immediately after applying the adhesive.

After Application is complete, be sure to:

- *Remove any excess Base Coat that is not covered by the Skudo Mat. If exposed to UV it can be corrupted and will be difficult to remove.*
- *Avoid working on top of Skudo for at least 3 hours after application (Foot traffic is OK). Avoid machinery on top of Skudo until the next work day.*
- *Set up fans to aid in the drying process.*

Removal: When ready to remove the Skudo Mat, work with a partner and simply lift a corner and peel it back at a 45 degree angle. To make the process easier and faster, nip the edge at 2 to 3 foot widths and tear it into thinner strips. Dispose of the Mat in local refuse facilities.

- Do not attempt to remove below 36 degrees F.

Step 9

Step 10a

Step 10b

Application Musts

- Always read the full instructions prior to application.
- Check the shelf life of Base Coat.
- Always check substrates for contaminates and uncured coatings or sealers.
- Always do a Base Coat spot test on the substrate first, allow to dry and then peel to confirm compatibility.
- Do not dilute the Base Coat.
- Do not let Base Coat freeze.
- Do not use Base Coat on its own, the Skudo Mat must be used to complete the system.
- When using a spray gun to apply the Base Coat, ensure the application thickness is adequate (8 mil wet)
- Always cover all of the substrate to the extremities to avoid:
  - Color fade issues
  - Side liquid penetration
  - Wear or adverse effects
  - Changes and or differences in covered or uncovered areas.
- Always cover the Base Coat with the Skudo Mat - do not leave Base Coat exposed to UV.
- In some extreme cases the Base Coat may not dry underneath for a period of 24+ hours (mainly HT). Don't be alarmed - light traffic can still be used, but not heavy traffic including machinery. Avoid peeling up until Base Coat is dried completely.

Application Tips

- Warm the Base Coat to ensure optimal spread rate - in warmer climates place the bucket in direct sunlight, in cooler climates place it near a heater. Give them a gentle mix, but do not agitate excessively.
- If applying Skudo with a roller, dampen it with water first (shake off excess) – this will help the Base Coat soak into the roller more quickly.
- For the initial section, you may have to dip the roller into Base Coat several times to properly soak it.
- For the edges around the slab or edges exposed to traffic, apply the Base Coat a little thicker to ensure that you have a maximum bond on these areas.
- Due to the Base Coat's consistency, as much as ¼ of a gallon could to cling to the sides and the bottom of the pail and dry out. To avoid this, use a strip of cardboard to push off the Base Coat from the insides and bottom of the pail while it is still wet.
- If you are applying with an airless sprayer, a 20 inch extension piece can be helpful. Also float 1/8" of water on the top of an open bucket to keep Base Coat from skinning over.

Application Spread Rates

The spread rates of the Base Coat will vary due to weather, how porous the substrate is on which it will be applied, and the application method (roller or sprayer). On flat sealed continuous substrates the Base Coat will yield approximately 160 - 200 sq. ft. per gallon. On raw concrete or substrates with a lot of undulation or grout lines the yield can drop to 120 - 160 sq. ft. per gallon.

As noted above, in colder climates warming the base coat in the sun or near a heater can yield better spread rates. When it is very hot, the applicator will need to be quick about laying the Mat on top of the Base Coat before it dries.

Due to unknowns and variables, Skudo can only recommend these figures as guidelines and it is recommended you undertake your own application rates to ensure adequate quantities are obtained to complete the job.

6 Repair / Maintenance

Repairing

- If the Skudo Mat gets damaged or ripped and needs replacing, remove the damaged section and apply the Base Coat and some new Mat in the same method as detailed in application. Ensure the replacement piece fits the original removed with some small overlap.
- Excessive wear in a particular section can be replaced with a new product using same process.
- In the event of water getting under the Skudo system which results in the Mat being released, remove the section and allow it to dry out fully before applying a new layer of Base Coat and rolling the Mat out on top. The Base Coat will re-adhere to the surrounding Mat. Avoid traffic until dry.

REMOVE DAMAGED SECTION

APPLY SKUDO OVER THE DAMAGED AREA

Maintenance

- The Skudo system needs to cover the entire area to its edges to avoid adverse effects to the substrate by way of UV bleaching, wear differences and liquid penetration from the edges. If excessive weather is expected or drainage issues are extreme, use of the "extra seal" Top Coat is advisable.
- Do not allow large entry of water flow (such as downpipes) to flow on to or around the edges of the Skudo system.
- Mop up areas any major spills and areas that are holding water or other liquids. Allow the area to dry out.
- Avoid heavy machinery altogether on top of Skudo, or use sheeting or boarding on top of Skudo to protect the area where heavy machinery will be driven.
- Avoid excessive welding slag or sparks landing in one con centrated area of the HT Mats. Physical barriers may be required or the use of HT Top Coat FR as a secondary top coat.
- Avoid dragging heavy objects across the surface. All heavy objects need to be lifted and placed into position.
- Do not drop large and/or sharp objects from height. These can penetrate the system and potentially damage the Mat itself and the substrate below. Signage on the Mat itself can be a useful deterrent.

Additional Protection

Your Skudo Mat system can be upgraded for even more weather, fire, and wear resistance with the choice of 2 other Top Coat options for the HT & MT Mats - ***"HT Top Coat FR"*** or ***"Extra Seal"***. These products are applied on site and can be used to help seal the lapped joins and entire surface for more challenging site conditions that require complete water proofing or Fire Retardation. Contact Skudo for more information and specifications.

6 Removal

Removal

Time to remove

The Skudo Mat system is easily removed if the application and exposure conditions detailed within the specifications have been followed.

- Do not attempt to remove below 36 degrees F.

For best results of removal, cut or nick the Mat with a blade and tear the Mat into manageable widths by pulling the Mat back on a 45 degree angle and walking backwards. Once all material is removed, discard responsibly in local refuse bins or stations.

Removal Rates

The time it takes to remove the Mats will depend upon factors including the texture of the surface and whether or not there were any contaminants on the surface at the time of application.

An actual job without many obstacles took 2 workers one day to remove 11,000 sf.

7 Limitations

Please see the "Substrate Assessment" (Chapter 2) and "Job Assessment" (Chapter 3) for additional notations.

The Skudo system is extremely durable. If the application is done in accordance with this manual, then the system will withstand the elements in accordance with the HT, MT and LT standards. However, there are some limitations that need to be outlined to ensure mistakes and problems are minimized.

Untested Substrates

There are many substrates Skudo has yet to fully test, such as:

- Cheaper imported flooring products
- New innovative products that have just hit the market
- Some unique natural stones (such as limestone)
- Some sealers, pre-seals and densifiers.

These and others could cause major problems (such as surface staining or difficulty in removing Skudo), if an application is undertaken without proper evaluation. A customer could either employ his/her own test, or contact Skudo for a more technical assessment.

Excessive Liquid

The Skudo HT system provides excellent moisture resistance and can withstand excessive rainfall for long periods of time. However issues can arise when water is left to pond over extended periods. Proper run-off is recommended. Otherwise, mopping up or sweeping off excess water is required in order for the system integrity not to become compromised.

If the coating of the Mat is under water for some time, if will become soft and subject to damage, but will reharden if allowed to dry out.

Heavy impact

The Skudo Mat system offers excellent impact resistance however great care needs to be taken in order for large, heavy objects not to be dropped onto the surface. This will cause damage to the system and most likely to the substrate itself. Large items such as scaffolding should always be lifted and placed down – not dragged as this could tear the coating and thus damage the substrate. Heavy machinery should also be avoided.

Again if these scenarios are likely, the use of physical sheeting can be laid on top of the system.

Harsh Chemicals

Other problems could be spillage of harsh and dangerous chemicals that could dissolve the coating on the Mat and of course affect the substrate below. These sorts of spills need to be mopped up immediately and inspected to check if a removal and re coat is required.

Alternatively an additional chemical resistant coating could be applied to the Mat, but compatibility must be tested.

For all of these potential on-site demands, upgrades can be made to the Skudo system in order to better adapt to some unique situations. In some cases customized products can be developed. Please contact Skudo to discuss further.

8 Disclaimer

Disclaimer

The technical information contained in this product guide is, to the best of our knowledge, correct at the time of printing. This information is subject to change and Skudo USA Inc does not accept responsibility for any errors or omissions. Skudo USA Inc recommends that you obtain qualified expert advice confirming the suitability of the product(s) and information in relation to your proposed application and specific circumstances. To the extent permitted by law, Skudo USA Inc disclaims all liability (including liability for negligence) for all loss and damage resulting from the use of the information provided in this product guide.

9 Index

Index

A

Additional protection 24
Airless Sprayer 14
Application:
- Preparation 17
- Rates 22
- Steps 18
- Techniques 14
- Thickness 15, 18, 21
- Time 16
- Tips 22

Assessment 12

B

Base Coat 18 - 22
Benefits 5, 13
Blower / Broom 16
Breathability 13

C

Clean up 15, 16
Colder Climates Coverage 22
Concrete 6, 8, 10
Coverage 15, 22

D

Description 4
Disclaimer 29
Drying rates 20, 21
Duration of Use 12

E

Excessive liquid 27
Exterior 12, 13
Extra Top Coat 24

F

Fans 15, 16, 20
Flame / Fire Resistance 13
Floor advertising 5
Foot Traffic 13, 20
Freeze 21
Fresh Concrete 8

G

Granite 6
Graco 14
Green concrete 8

H

Hardwood 6, 10, 11
Harsh chemicals 28
Heavy Traffic (HT) :
2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 13, 17, 21, 24, 26, 27

I

Interior 12, 13
Introduction 2

J

Job Assessment 12-13

K

L

LEED 5
Light Traffic (LT) 2, 4, 12, 13, 17
Limitations 27
Linoleum 11

M

Machinery 4, 12, 13, 17, 20, 21
Maintenance 24
Marble 6
Medium Traffic (MT) :
2, 4, 8, 12, 13, 17, 18, 24
Moisture content 8, 10
Mold Resistance 4, 13

N

Non suitable substrates 7

O

Overlaps 18 - 20
Overspray 15

P

Patching 23
pH 7-9, 17
Polished Concrete 6
Ponding Water 27
Pre seal 10
Pressing-In 15, 19
Product Description 4
Product Limitations 27

Q

Quick - Buy some Skudo !

R

Rain 17
Raw Concrete 6, 10
Recycled Material Content 5
Removal 36
Repairing 23
Roller 14, 16, 19

S

Safe workplace 5
Scaffolding 13
Sealer 10
Signage 5
Skudo Mat benefits 5
Slip Rating 5
Slip Resistance 5
Spill Resistance 13
Spot test 7
Spray Application 14
Spray Tip Size 14
Spreadrates 22
Stone 6
Substrate Assessment 6
Suitable Substrates 6

T

Table of Contents 3
Temperature 17, 20, 22
Terrazzo 6
Tests 6, 7, 9, 21
Thickness 15, 18, 21
Tiles 6
Tips 21- 22
Tools Required 16
Travertine 6

U

Unsuitable Substrates 7
Using Airless Sprayer 14
Using roller 14
UV 5, 13, 21, 24

V

Vehicles 4, 12, 13, 17, 20, 21
Ventilation 17
Vinyl 11

W

Water 13, 27
What is Skudo Mat 2
What type of sealer 4

X

Y

Z